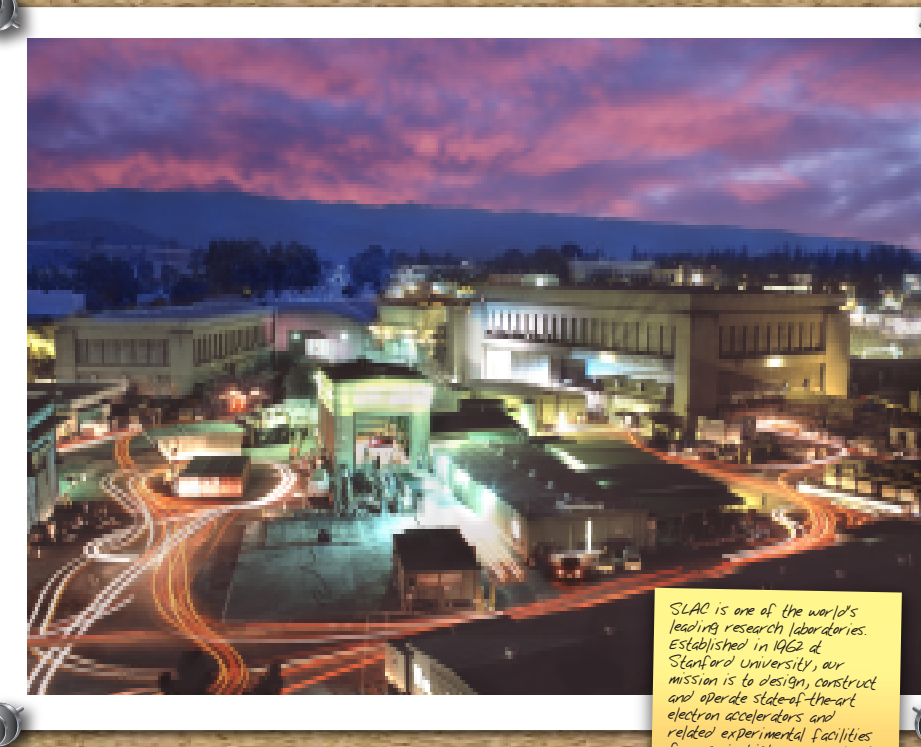
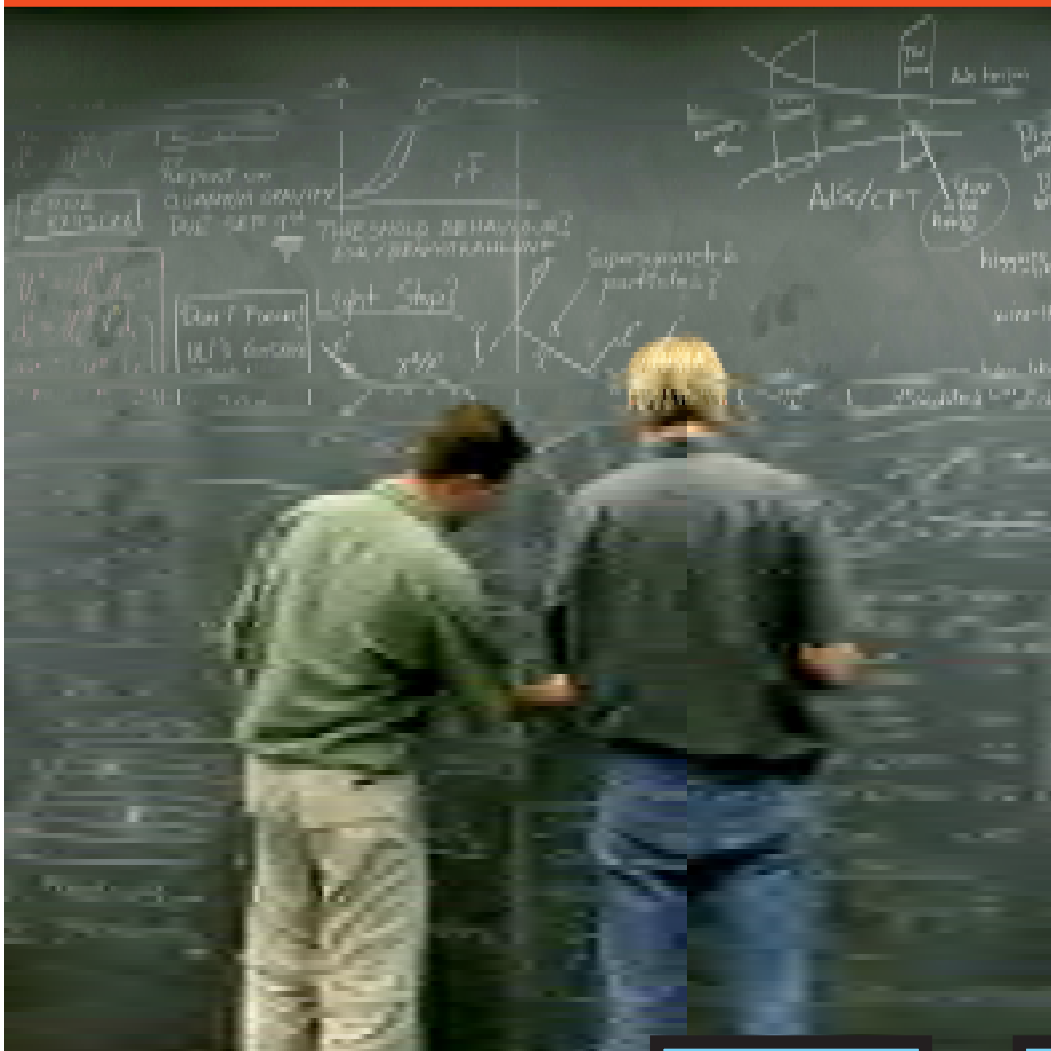


SLAC

DISCOVERING THE QUANTUM UNIVERSE

Fermilab



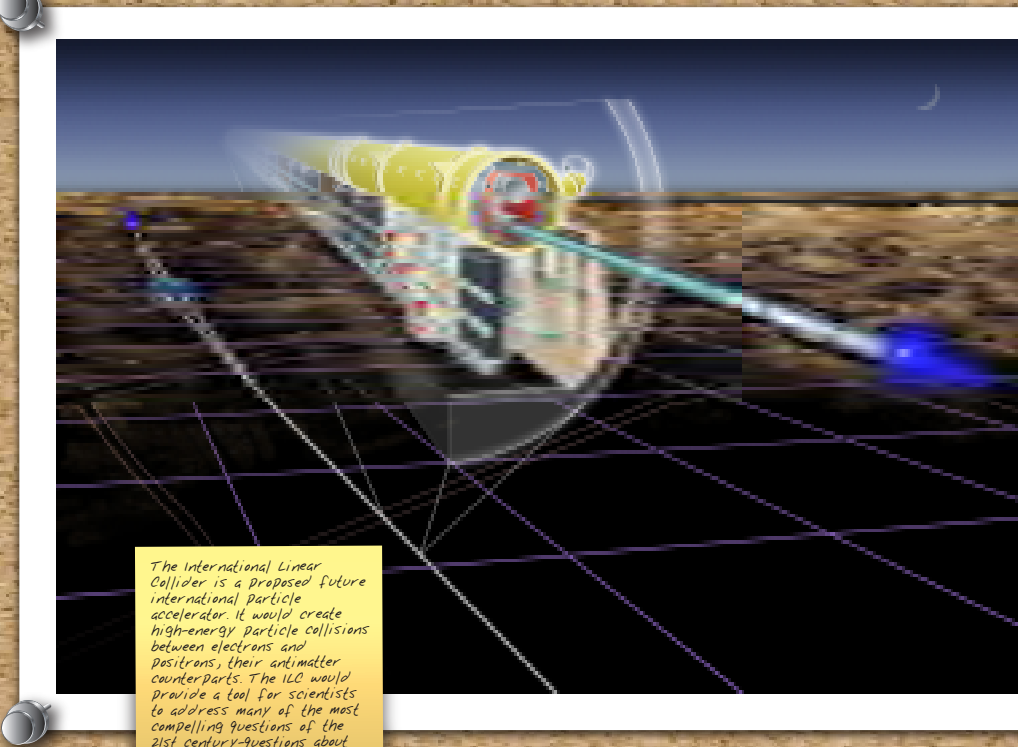
SLAC is one of the world's leading research laboratories. Established in 1962 at Stanford University, our mission is to design, construct, and operate state-of-the-art electron accelerators and related experimental facilities for use in high-energy physics and synchrotron radiation research. We are enriched by over 5,000 visiting scientists from universities, laboratories and industrial concerns from the US and foreign countries.



This composite image shows the galaxy cluster 1E 0657-55, also known as the "Bullet Cluster". This cluster was formed after the collision of two large clusters of galaxies, the most energetic event known in the universe since the Big Bang.



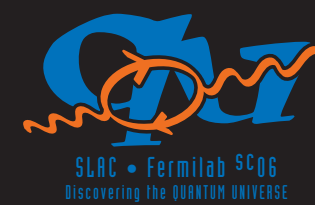
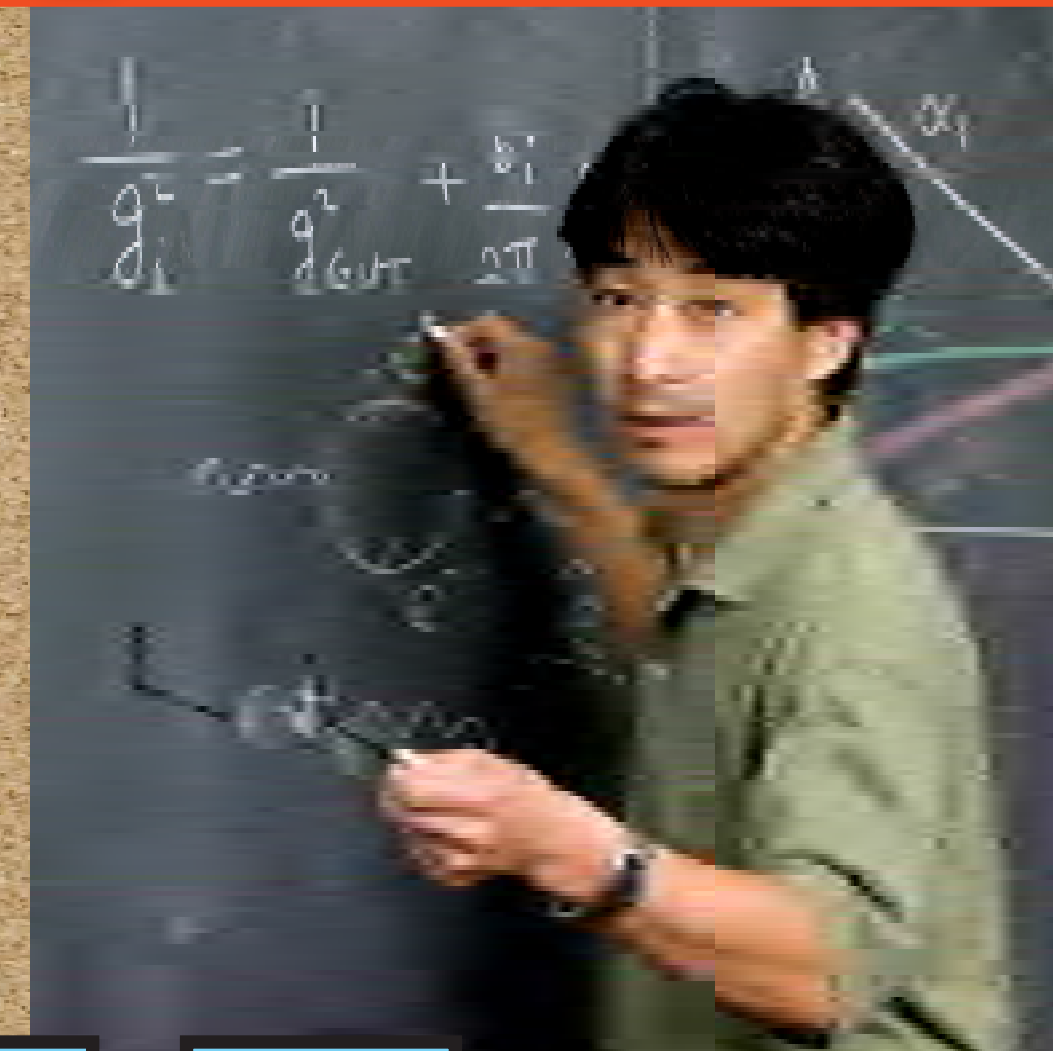
The Large Hadron Collider's ATLAS detector at CERN, an instrument 50 feet high and 100 feet long that will track and measure particle collisions.



The International Linear Collider is a proposed future accelerator. It would create high-energy particle collisions between electrons and positrons, their antimatter counterparts. The ILC would provide a tool for scientists to address many of the most compelling questions at the dawn of the 21st century: about dark matter, dark energy, extra dimensions and the fundamental nature of matter, energy, space and time.



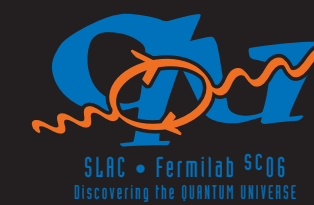
Fermilab's National Accelerator Laboratory advances the understanding of the fundamental nature of matter and energy by providing leadership and resources for world-class research in the frontiers of high-energy physics and related disciplines.



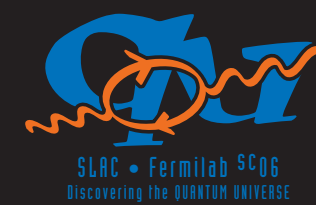
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